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IS : 7967 - 1976

Indian Standard

CRITERIA FOR CONTROLLING POLLUTION OF MARINE COASTAL AREAS

UDC 628·392 : 614·777

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MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

May 1976

AMENDMENT NO. 1 JANUARY 1985
TO
IS:7967-1976 CRITERIA FOR CONTROLLING POLLUTION OF MARINE COASTAL AREAS

(*Page 6, Table 1, col 2, Sl No. 5*) - Substitute 'Free ammonia (as N), mg/l, *Max* (*see* Note)' *for* 'Free ammonia (as N), mg/l, *Max*'.

(*Page 7, Table 1*) - Add the following Note at the end:

'NOTE - Growth retardation of some species of fish has been reported even at 0.5 mg/l level of free ammonia (as N).'

(CDC 26)

Reprography Unit, ISI, New Delhi, India

Indian Standard

CRITERIA FOR CONTROLLING POLLUTION OF MARINE COASTAL AREAS

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(*Continued on page* 2)

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(*Continued on page* 9)

Indian Standard

CRITERIA FOR CONTROLLING POLLUTION OF MARINE COASTAL AREAS

0. FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 20 February 1976, after the draft finalized by the Water Sectional Committee had been approved by the Chemical Division Council.

0.2 Marine environment is intended to cover, in addition to the sea and oceans, creeks and tidal waters. Within the estuarine region, the marine environment will extend up to the low tide level; water above that point will fall in the region of inland surface waters. Marine coastal areas shall extend up to 5 km from the coast line. Pollution of marine coastal areas with sewage, effluents and wastes from the hinterland and from ships is an important problem associated with industrial development, growth of coastal towns and navigational activities in ports and harbours. This standard is being published in order to prevent such pollution, and to preserve the quality of marine coastal waters for bathing and recreation, propagation of fish and other marine life, salt manufacture, boating and navigation, commercial fishing, transport and dispersion of wastes, and aesthetic enjoyment.

0.3 The considerations for deciding on regulations for disposing of wastes into the marine coastal areas and for determining the urgency for terminating disposal operations should include the following:

a) Present and future impact on the marine environment, human health, welfare and amenities,
b) Irreversibility of the impact of uncontrolled discharges,
c) Volume and concentration of pollutants involved, and
d) Location of disposal point, that is, length of pipeline, and its depth, and potential impact of the location relative to the uses of the receiving water.

0.3.1 High priority should be given to protecting the biologically most active portions of the sea bed and the near-shore areas in which many marine organisms breed and spawn.

0.4 This standard is intended essentially to help the State governments, port trusts and the local authorities in laying down restrictions on the discharge of sewage and industrial effluents from adjacent areas, and of wastes from ships. Some of the discharges should be totally prohibited, as mentioned in the standard, and other discharges should be so regulated that the composition of the coastal waters do not exceed the tolerance limits prescribed *in this standard for the specified use of the waters.* The standard is, therefore, expected to assist the governments and the local authorities in deciding on the siting of industrial plants, the degree of concentration of industry at a given place and the mode of discharge of effluents. The authorities should bear in mind that concentration of industry can give rise to situations where although each industrial effluent complies with the relevant standard, the combined effect of all the effluents pollutes the coastal waters beyond limits given in this standard.

0.5 This standard should not be taken as laying down the specification for water suitable for the uses mentioned in Table 1 because such criteria depend on a number of factors. The suitability of an individual water for a certain area or purpose would also depend on the local conditions.

0.6 The Sectional Committee felt it desirable to include limits for nitrates and phosphates in Table 1 of this standard but since sufficient data are not available on these parameters, these requirements have, for the present, not been prescribed.

0.7 It was realized that suspended solids can cause adverse conditions for aquatic life by reducing transmittance of light, by choking the gills of fish and smothering benthic organisms. It has been found, however, that no uniform standards have been arrived at for this characteristic in literature. No quantitative limit has, therefore, been prescribed for it. When definite conclusions are made on this subject, this requirement will be added.

0.8 For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS : 2-1960*. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard lays down the criteria for controlling pollution of marine coastal areas (*see* 0.2) caused by discharge of sewage, effluents and wastes from the hinterland and from ships.

1.2 This standard does not apply to waste disposal on the high sea.

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*Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*).

2. TERMINOLOGY

2.1 For the purpose of this standard, the definitions given in IS : 7022 (Part I)-1973* shall apply.

3. PROHIBITIONS

3.1 Discharges given below shall be prohibited in marine coastal areas except under specified safeguards prescribed by the local authority:

a) Uncontrolled discharge of nightsoil, sewage and industrial effluents;
b) Solid wastes of domestic or industrial origin;
c) Radioactive effluents and solid wastes;
d) Sand, gravel washings and water containing heavy clay suspensions or ash;
e) Unscreened organic suspended solids larger than 3 mm in diameter; and
f) Solid wastes, oils and nightsoil from ships.

4. TOLERANCE LIMITS FOR WATER QUALITY AFTER RECEIVING DISCHARGES

4.1 Effluent discharge shall not be permitted if the composition of water in the marine coastal area exceeds tolerance limits for different uses prescribed in Table 1.

4.2 Radioactive Emitters — While no limits are being prescribed for the gross content of alpha and beta emitters in the marine coastal waters, it should be kept in mind that the concentration of some radioisotopes shall not be allowed to exceed maximum permissible levels if the water is used for shell fish culture, commercial fish culture and salt manufacture. These values are given in Table 2.

5. SAMPLING

5.0 An Indian Standard is under preparation; till such time it is published, method of drawing representative samples shall be as given in **5.1** to **5.3**.

5.1 For Coliform Bacteria Test — Representative samples shall be drawn as prescribed in IS : 1622-1964†.

5.2 For Bio-assay Test — Representative samples shall be drawn as prescribed in IS : 6582-1971‡.

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*Glossary of terms relating to water, sewage and industrial effluents, Part I.

†Methods of sampling and test for microbiological examination of water used in industry.

‡Bio-assay methods for evaluating acute toxicity of industrial effluents and waste waters.

TABLE 1 TOLERANCE LIMITS FOR WATER QUALITY AFTER RECEIVING DISCHARGES

(*Clauses* 0.5, 0.6, 4.1 *and* 6.0)

SL No.	CHARACTERISTIC	TOLERANCE LIMITS FOR		METHOD OF TEST, REF TO CL No. IN	
		Bathing, Recreation, Shell Fish and Commercial Fish Culture, and Salt Manufacture	Harbour Water	IS : 3025-1964*	Other Indian Standard
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1)	Colour and odour	No noticeable colour or offensive odour	No noticeable colour or offensive odour	—	5 and 6 of IS:2488 (Part I)-1966†
2)	Floating material	No visible floating matter of sewage or industrial waste origin	No visible floating matter	—	4 of IS : 2488 (Part I)-1966†
3)	Suspended solids	No visible suspended solids of sewage or industrial waste origin	—	—	4 of IS : 2488 (Part I)-1966†
4)	*pH* value	6·5 to 8·5	6·5 to 9·0	8	—
5)	Free ammonia (as N), mg/l, *Max*	1·2	—	47	—
6)	Phenolic compounds (as C_6H_5OH), mg/l, *Max*	0·1	—	54	—
7)	Dissolved oxygen, *Min*	40 percent saturation value or 3 mg/l whichever is higher	3 mg/l	50	—
8)	Pesticides (chlorinated hydrocarbons) (as Cl), mg/l, *Max*	0·002	—	—	8.3 of IS : 2488 (Part III)-1968‡
9)	Arsenic (as As), mg/ l, *Max*	0·2	—	40	—
10)	Mercury (as Hg), mg/l, *Max*	0·000 9	—	—	13 of IS : 2488 (Part II)-1968§

(*Continued*)

TABLE 1 TOLERANCE LIMITS FOR WATER QUALITY AFTER RECEIVING DISCHARGES — *Contd*

Sl No.	Characteristic	Tolerance Limits for		Method of Test, Ref to Cl No. in	
		Bathing, Recreation, Shell Fish and Commercial Fish Culture, and Salt Manufacture	Harbour Water	IS : 3025-1964*	Other Indian Standard
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
11)	Oil and greasy substances (sampled in 30 cm surface layer), mg/l, *Max*	0·1	10	59	—
12)	Biochemical oxygen demand (5 days at 20°C), mg/l, *Max*	5	5	53	—
13)	Coliform bacteria, MPN index per 100 ml, *Max*	1 000	2 500	—	IS : 1622-1964‖
14)	Bio-assay test	Not less than 90 percent of test animals shall survive in 96-hour test	—	—	IS : 6582-1971¶

*Methods of sampling and test (physical and chemical) for water used in industry.
†Methods of sampling and test for industrial effluents, Part I.
‡Methods of sampling and test for industrial effluents, Part III.
§Methods of sampling and test for industrial effluents, Part II.
‖Methods of sampling and test for microbiological examination of water used in industry.
¶Bio-assay methods for evaluating acute toxicity of industrial effluents and waste waters.

5.3 For Other Tests — Representative samples for the other tests given under Table 1 shall be drawn as prescribed in 2 of IS : 3025-1964*.

6. TESTS

6.0 An Indian Standard is under preparation; till such time it is published, methods of test shall be as prescribed in IS : 1622-1964†,

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*Methods of sampling and test (physical and chemical) for water used in industry.

†Methods of sampling and test for microbiological examination of water used in industry.

TABLE 2 VALUES FOR RADIOACTIVE EMITTERS

(*Clause* 4.2)

SL No.	RADIOISOTOPE	MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION μc/ml
(1)	(2)	(3)
1)	Phosphorus 32	2×10^{-6}
2)	Sulphur 35	3×10^{-6}
3)	Chromium 51	4×10^{-5}
4)	Iron 59	5×10^{-6}
5)	Nickel 63	2×10^{-6}
6)	Zinc 65	4×10^{-6}
7)	Strontium 89	3×10^{-6}
8)	Strontium 90	3×10^{-7}
9)	Zirconium 95	1×10^{-6}
10)	Ruthenium 106	2×10^{-7}
11)	Silver 110	5×10^{-6}
12)	Iodine 131	4×10^{-6}
13)	Caesium 134	9×10^{-7}
14)	Caesium 137	2×10^{-6}
15)	Barium 140	3×10^{-5}
16)	Cerium 144	1×10^{-6}
17)	Radium 226	3×10^{-9}
18)	Radium 228	8×10^{-9}
19)	Natural uranium	2×10^{-6}

IS : 2488 (Part I)-1966*, IS : 2488 (Part II)-1968† and IS : 2488 (Part III)-1968‡, IS : 3025-1964§ and IS : 6582-1971‖. Reference to relevant clauses of these standards is given in col 5 and 6 of Table 1.

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*Methods of sampling and test for industrial effluents, Part I.

†Methods of sampling and test for industrial effluents, Part II.

‡Methods of sampling and test for industrial effluents, Part III.

§Methods of sampling and test (physical and chemical) for water used in industry.

‖Bio-assay methods for evaluating acute toxicity of industrial effluents and waste waters.

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INDIAN STANDARDS ON WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

IS :

Methods of Sampling and Test for Water, Sewage and Industrial Effluents

1622-1964	Methods of sampling and test for microbiological examination of water used in industry
2488 (Part I)-1966	Methods of sampling and test for industrial effluents, Part I
2488 (Part II)-1968	Methods of sampling and test for industrial effluents, Part II
2488 (Part III)-1968	Methods of sampling and test for industrial effluents, Part III
2488 (Part IV)-1974	Methods of sampling and test for industrial effluents, Part IV
2488 (Part V)-1976	Methods of sampling and test for industrial effluents, Part V
3025-1964	Methods of sampling and test (physical and chemical) for water used in industry
3550-1965	Methods of test for routine control for water used in industry
4733-1972	Methods of sampling and test for sewage effluents (*first revision*)
6582-1971	Bio-assay methods for evaluating acute toxicity of industrial effluents and waste waters

Terminology

7022 (Part I)-1973	Glossary of terms relating to water, sewage and industrial effluents, Part I

Tolerance Limits for Sewage and Industrial Effluents

2296-1974	Tolerance limits for inland surface waters subject to pollution (*first revision*)
2490 (Part I)-1974	Tolerance limits for industrial effluents discharged into inland surface waters: Part I General limits (*first revision*)
2490 (Part II)-1974	Tolerance limits for industrial effluents discharged into inland surface waters: Part II Distillery industry (*first revision*)
2490 (Part III)-1974	Tolerance limits for industrial effluents discharged into inland surface waters: Part III Tanning industry (*first revision*)
2490 (Part IV)-1974	Tolerance limits for industrial effluents discharged into inland surface waters: Part IV Strawboard industry (*first revision*)
2490 (Part V)-1974	Tolerance limits for industrial effluents discharged into inland surface waters: Part V Electroplating industry (*first revision*)
2490 (Part VI)-1976	Tolerance limits for industrial effluents discharged into inland surface waters: Part VI Dyestuff and intermediate manufacturing industry (*first revision*)
2490 (Part VII)-1976	Tolerance limits for industrial effluents discharged into inland surface waters: Part VII Coke ovens (*first revision*)
2490 (Part VIII)-1976	Tolerance limits for industrial effluents discharged into inland surface waters: Part VIII Phosphatic fertilizer industry (*first revision*)
3306-1974	Tolerance limits for industrial effluents discharged into public sewers (*first revision*)
3307-1965	Tolerance limits for industrial effluents discharged on land for irrigation purposes
4764-1973	Tolerance limits for sewage effluents discharged into inland surface waters (*first revision*)
7967-1976	Criteria for controlling pollution of marine coastal areas
7968-1976	Tolerance limits for industrial effluents discharged into marine coastal area

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4903-1968	Guide for treatment of effluents of cane sugar industry
5061-1968	Guide for treatment of effluents of pulp, paper and board industries
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